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# 唇の大う

## 硕士学位论文

## 水溶性金属酞菁红区光学探针

## 在生物大分子及无机阴离子检测中的应用

#### **Applications of Aqueous Metal Phthalocyanine**

**Spectroscopic Probes in the Analysis of Biomacromolecules** 

and Inorganic Anions

杨惠卿

指导教师姓名: 李东辉 教授 专业名称: 药理 学 论文提交日期: 2015年4月 论文答辩时间: 2015年5月 学位授予日期: 2015年月

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#### 摘要

金属酞菁是一类化学性质稳定(耐热、耐酸、耐碱),较易合成的化合物。 自Braun和Tehemiac获得第一个酞菁化合物以来,酞菁化合物由于其特殊的物理 化学和光学性质而在化学和化工领域得到了广泛研究和应用。上世纪80年代开 始,酞菁化合物在生物医学领域的应用也逐步得到开发应用。由于金属酞菁的吸 收峰和荧光发射峰都在长波区段,可以避开绝大多数天然物质背景光的干扰,在 生物化学分析中具有广泛的应用前景。本论文围绕水溶性金属酞菁作为分子探针 在生物大分子和无机阴离子检测中的应用而展开。

第一章就长波长光学探针的应用进行了阐述。首先,简要介绍了光学探针的 原理、长波长光学探针的特点以及长波长光学探针应用于化学及生物化学领域的 优势;其次,对长波长光学探针在小分子化合物、生物大分子的检测以及生物成 像中的应用进行了总结,重点阐述了近几年长波长荧光探针在生物活体成像中的 应用进展。

第二章建立了快速、灵敏测定RNA酶的荧光增强分析法。中性介质中,具有 红区发射特性的强荧光化合物阳离子铝酞菁(Tetra(trimethyammionio) aluminum phthalocyanine,TTMAAIPc)在低浓度的RNA存在下,发生诱导聚集,导致酞菁 荧光几乎完全猝灭。缔合物中的RNA在RNA酶的水解作用下发生降解,其对 TTMAAIPc的诱导聚集行为被破坏而使TTMAAIPc被释放,体系荧光显著恢复。 据此现象,以TTMAAIPc-RNA缔合物作为RNA酶的新型荧光底物,建立了荧光 增强测定RNA酶的新方法。本法用于复杂实际样品(正常成年人尿液)的测定, 并与常规的分光光度法进行比较,结果符合良好。

第三章基于组蛋白对核酸的非特异性结合作用和对四磺基铝酞菁的高效荧 光猝灭作用建立了荧光增强测定DNA的新方法。荧光光谱行为的考察显示,在 pH 8.5的Tris-HCl缓冲液介质中,带有正电荷的组蛋白(Histones)可几乎完全猝 灭AlS4Pc的荧光,二者形成无荧光离子缔合物。在DNA 的存在下,体系荧光显 著恢复,最大恢复倍数可达400倍。据此发现建立了DNA测定新方法。AlS4Pc-Histones体系对于DNA的响应是非特异性的,适用于不同种类、来源和长度的核

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糖核酸,具有重要的实际应用价值,这是本章的重要发现。

第四章建立了高选择性测定水相MoO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>离子的分光光度新方法,并进而开发 裸眼检测MoO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>离子的新模式。

水溶性的四磺基酞菁镍(Nickel 4,4',4'',4'''-Tetrasulfophthalocyanine, NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc) 可与Pb<sup>2+</sup>离子形成难溶性的复合物,而多种酸根离子可溶解该复合物,在低浓度 苯磺酸的存在下,绝大多数阴离子对沉淀的溶解作用被完全或显著抑制,只有 MoO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>离子仍能溶解NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc-Pb(II)沉淀复合物而释放出NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc,溶液相显示 NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc的特征颜色和吸收,基于此现象,我们将NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc-Pb(II)作为MoO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>的特 异性识别探针,并建立了MoO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>定量分析新方法。本法特异性强,稳定性极佳, 操作简便快速,并可实现目视化观测,这对于现场或野外分析尤有价值。

第五章建立了特异性测定水相P<sub>3</sub>O<sub>10</sub><sup>5-</sup>离子的分光光度新方法,同时开发裸眼 检测P<sub>3</sub>O<sub>10</sub><sup>5-</sup>离子的新模式。

水溶性的NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc与Pb<sup>2+</sup>离子形成难溶性的复合物,在低浓度柠檬酸的存在 下,绝大多数阴离子对NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc-Pb(II)沉淀复合物的溶解作用几乎被完全抑制, 只有P<sub>3</sub>O<sub>10</sub><sup>5-</sup>离子仍能溶解NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc-Pb(II)沉淀复合物而释放出NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc,溶液相显 示NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc的特征颜色和吸收,根据这一现象,我们开发了NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc-Pb(II)作为 P<sub>3</sub>O<sub>10</sub><sup>5-</sup>离子的特异性识别探针。本法实现了目视化检测,特异性强,稳定性极佳, 操作简便快速,具有很强的实用性。

关键词: 酞菁; 生物大分子; 无机阴离子; 检测

#### Abstract

Phthalocyanine was first discovered by Braun and Tehemiac, the special optical properties of phthalocyanine compounds had being widely studied and applied in chemistry and biochemistry ever since. In general, metal phthalocyanines are stable compounds with easy way of synthesis. They have been attracting more and more attention of analysts because of their great potential to be candidates of molecular probes in last decades. Fluorescent phtlocyanine compounds can effectively avoid the interference of fluorescence and scattering light from background, as their absorption peak and fluorescence emission peak appear at long-wavelength region. This paper focuses on the application of aqueous metal phthalocyanines in the analysis of biological molecules and inorganic anions.

In chapter 1, the application of long-wavelength optical probe was reviewed. Firstly, the paper introduces the basic principles of the optical probe and the characteristics of long-wavelength optical probe. Then the practicality of long-wavelength optical probe in chemistry and biochemistry fields was illustrated. The detection of small molecules, biological macromolecules and the application of biological imaging with long-wavelength optical probe were mentioned respectively. This chapter makes a notably mention of the biological imaging in vivo with long-wavelength optical probe in recent years.

In chapter 2, we had found that a low concentration of RNA could induce cationic aluminum phthalocyanine (TTMAAIPc) which emitted strong red fluorescence to aggregate in neutral media, resulting in an almost complete quenching of fluorescence from the cationic aluminum phthalocyanine. The RNA is degraded through hydrolysis by RNase, which destroys the induced aggregation of TTMAAIPc on RNA and releases free TTMAAIPc, leading to a significant fluorescence recovery of the reaction system. Based on this new finding, a method to detect RNase by enhanced fluorescence was established using the

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TTMAAIPc-RNA association complex as a new fluorogenic substrate of RNase. This method had been applied in the analysis of ribonuclease in the urine specimens from healthy adults, and the results were consistent with those determined by conventional spectrophotometric methods. The developed method is easy to operate and highly sensitive, and has a wide linear range, thus solving issues with conventional methods.

In chapter 3, the main idea of this part of work is to develop a non-specific method for the determination of DNA with high sensitivity. The fluorescense of  $AlS_4Pc$  was almost quenched by low concentration of histones in weakly alkaline medium due to induced aggregation, but recovered significantly in the presence of DNA. Based on this phenomenon, a novel method for quantitative determination of DNA was proposed. The established method shows non-specificificity to DNA in different size, structure (single strand or double strand), and origins. This work has resorved the common issue present in the detection of nucleic acids. It is convenient for application in the practical determination.

In chapter 4, we develop a novel spectrophotometric method for highly selective determination of  $MoO_4^{2^-}$  ions in the aqueous phase. A new mode for the naked eye detection of  $MoO_4^{2^-}$  is also established. Water-soluble tetrasulphonated nickel phthalocyanine (NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc) forms an insoluble complex with Pb<sup>2+</sup>. A variety of acid radical ions can dissolve the NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc-Pb(II) complex. At low benzenesulphonic acid concentration, the dissolution of the precipitate by most anions is completely or substantially inhibited, and only  $MoO_4^{2^-}$  can dissolve the NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc-Pb(II) precipitate to release NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc, where the solution phase displays the characteristic colour and absorption of NiS4Pc. This finding indicates that NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc-Pb(II) can be used as a specific identification probe for  $MoO_4^{2^-}$  anions. This method, which has high specificity, excellent stability and simple, rapid operation is highly practical. The novel method can realise visual observation, which is especially valuable for on-site or field analysis.

In the final chapter, we developed a novel spectrophotometric method for specific determination of  $P_3O_{10}^{5-}$  ions in the aqueous phase and a naked eye detection

of  $P_3O_{10}^{5-}$ . NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc forms an insoluble complex with Pb<sup>2+</sup> while the dissolution of the insoluble complex by most anions is almost completely inhibited at low citric acid concentrations , and only  $P_3O_{10}^{5-}$  can dissolve the NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc-Pb(II) precipitate to release NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc, where the solution phase displays the characteristic colour and absorption of NiS<sub>4</sub>Pc. We applied this new finding to develop a specific identification probe for  $P_3O_{10}^{5-}$  ions. In summary, this method which has a strong practicability is easy to operate and highly stable, and can realise visual observation.

Keywords: phthalocyanine; determination; biological macromolecules; inorganic anions

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